Wellesley College News

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Will Wellesley Back Our Army In The Spring Offensive?

How American Women's Colleges Are Standing Behind Our Boys As They Go "Over The Top"

	Enrollment of College	Number of Workers	Working Hours Per Week	Output of Surgical Dressings per Week	Output of Knitted Articles per Week
VASSAR	1125	750	10	1200	25
MT. HOLYOKE	858	175	..	1500	45
SMITH	1900	300	10	244	93
WELLESLEY	1606	256	12	262	50

AMERICAN FOLK MUSIC.

One of the most interesting lectures of the year was given Monday evening, February 18, by Mr. Charles S. Skilton, Professor of Music in the University of Kansas. Professor Skilton began his lecture with a short survey of European folk-music and its influence on various composers. Grieg has based much of his work on Norwegian folk-themes; the Polish school founded by Chopin used them; the first theme of Tschaikowsky's famous *Andante Cantabile* from his String Quartette, Opus 11, is based on an air that he heard a cheerful carpenter singing.

In a new country, the first stage through which music passes is that of imitating the music of the old country. In the second stage, folk-music is utilized; the third is the independent artistic period. During the nineteenth century, American music stuck obstinately to imitation. Within the last twenty years, however, it has somewhat timorously entered on the second stage, so that at present we have a fair number of compositions based on Indian and negro music.

Purely American folk-music, according to Professor Skilton, falls into four classes. First, the religious folk-songs of New England, beginning with Puritan psalmody, largely transplanted from the Genevan psalter, and ending with Lowell Mason and his colleagues in the early nineteenth century; second, songs of the Civil War, of which only two—*Dixie*, a southern song composed by a northerner, and *John Brown's Body*, a northern song composed by a southerner—have had enduring interest. The origin of the tune of *John Brown's Body* is shadowed in mystery.

The third group, the ballads of Stephen Foster, is very widely known. These are not folk-tunes because they express the writer's tribute to the life about him, not his own life.

The desire to play and hear ragtime being an almost universal American trait, it cannot, in Professor Skilton's opinion, be too lightly passed over. Its rhythm is derived from negro music, but it carries syncopation to the point of monotony. To insist on hearing ragtime to the exclusion of all other music shows an undeveloped grade of musical intelligence.

The folk-music of the peoples not entirely assimilated is more interesting. Among the Creoles may be found satirical songs with a flavor of Gallic wit—songs that could ruin the career of a politician if sung behind his back. Negro

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

HAVE YOU DONE YOUR BEST?

Look at the figures above! Are you particularly proud of Wellesley's standing? Why not? Because you have not done your best. That best is only a bit. Now is the time to work and put your college at the top. Remember that gauze does not jump together and make itself into a surgical dressing, nor will the cloth put itself through the sewing machine. Some one must make the dressing and run the machine. Come and work! Keep your eye on the Surgical Dressings clock at Agora and push it past the 10,000 mark long before the end of this semester. Start the new semester by giving not only your class hour but several more hours for War Relief work each week. We are counting on you to make this drive successful. The War Relief Organization feels that you will support it, not alone for its sake but because you owe it to yourself, to your college and to your country.

E. R., '19.

DR. FITCH—1919's NEW MEMBER.

The class of 1919 introduced Dr. Albert Parker Fitch as its honorary member at Chapel on Saturday morning, February 16. Dr. Fitch is no stranger to Wellesley. He has spoken here many times—at one evening service earlier this year. Dr. Fitch took his B.A. at Harvard in 1900, B.D. at Union Theological Seminary in 1903, D.D. at Amherst in 1909 and Williams in 1914. He was president of Andover Theological Seminary for a number of years, but is now at Amherst.

An informal reception was held for Dr. Fitch by the Junior class at T. Z. E. directly after Chapel on Saturday morning.

BIRTHDAY PARTY TRANSFORMED.

For the first time in the life of Student Government, its Birthday Rally has become more than a time of celebration and inspiration for the improvement of Student Government itself. Like other youths it realizes that this year its celebration should have a world import and therefore the date of the Student Government Rally will be used for an All College Discussion of Wellesley's relation to the development of the world after the war.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT BOARD.

MR. POWERS GIVES SHAKESPEARIAN READING.

The second reading of the year under the auspices of the Department of Reading and Speaking was given by Mr. Leland Powers last Friday evening at Billings Hall. Mr. Powers gave for his first selection a slightly abridged version of Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*.

The interpretation of the character of Petruchio, the masterful husband who undertakes the successful management of Katherine's uncontrolled temper, was of special interest. Mr. Powers explained the psychology of Petruchio's method. He wishes to cure Katherine by showing her, in another person, how uncomfortable and distasteful her own characteristics may be. Thus he shows her, in himself, a picture of ungovernable rage and passionate anger. But in all his dealings with her, Petruchio is careful to say nothing that she will have cause to regret afterwards; to do her no violence nor humiliation which can permanently wound her. Under the show of kindness and courtesy, he manages to prove to her the absurdity of her own actions, but he does not, as some interpreters have made him, do her any injury which she might remember to her unhappiness.

Mr. Powers' interpretation of the play was most interesting. He sought to show us how modern the comedy is, in reality; how very human and true in its relations to the daughters and husbands of today. Mr. Powers has a delightful informal way of making his situations vivid and clear; his keen sense of humor gives the characters a significance and feeling which is partly cynical, yet very real.

Mr. Powers gave for an encore a selection from *Cyrano de Bergerac*, in which Cyrano appears at the theatre, and fights a duel with an impertinent nobleman to the accompaniment of an ex tempore ballad.

A COMING RECITAL.

Mme. Antoinette Szumowska, the distinguished Polish pianist, will give a recital at Billings Hall on Friday, March 15, at 8 P. M., the net proceeds to be handed over to our college war relief association. This is a great opportunity to hear this patriotic artist, who has by her personal effort raised over $200,000 for Poland. Tickets at fifty cents each are for sale at Room C, Billings Hall, or will be mailed upon application to Miss Hetty S. Wheeler.

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THE FORUM UNIQUE.

The Forum of this week takes on an added significance because it is a transformed Student Government Birthday Rally. In past years at this time, the College celebrated an occasion which marked only Wellesley's achievements, which planned only for Wellesley's future development. The rally saw reviewed in previous years the story of the founding of Student Government, of the doubts which surrounded it in the days when it was still an experiment, and of the increasing confidence which has manifested itself in the widening scope of its authority. The dominant notes sounded at previous birthday parties have been the privilege and the responsibility of Wellesley citizenship. Now, on its seventeenth anniversary Student Government is looking forward—it puts aside elation over past achievements, remembering that there are more serious problems to be met than it has faced before, and holds instead of the usual rally an open forum where the College may discuss the question, "How shall Wellesley prepare to aid in the work of reconstruction which must follow war?"

Already, in many quarters, serious thought is being given to the great problem of reconstruction. Calls are being made for students to become special teachers ready to prepare the crippled for useful occupations on their return, the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau is planning to assist in placing men in positions when they are mustered out of service, representatives of the recent Northfield conference are organizing throughout the country a great body of Christian workers to mobilize for reconstruction. Miss Helen Fraser has brought the challenge direct to Wellesley; has pointed out that as educated women Wellesley graduates must play a role in the work of reconstruction proportionate to their privilege. However, it is only by careful preparation now that they will be able to serve most effectively when they are needed and their immediate duty is, therefore, to give serious thought to the formulation of a plan which can so prepare them. It is to afford the opportunity to plan for reconstruction courses that Student Government has substituted for the annual birthday rally an all college forum.

Thus, having experimentally proved its ability to develop the student into a citizen of the college, Student Government embarks upon another undertaking, that of experimentally proving its ability to develop the student into a citizen of the country and the world. The significance of this Thursday as its birthday is not lost; on the contrary, the Forum with its discussion of a world problem marks the entrance of Student Government upon a new and much more vital period of progress.

Unquestionably those in charge of the college lecture course established a precedent which we hope may be frequently imitated when they held Mr. Norman Angell's lecture in the Memorial Chapel. However, every time the Chapel is so used the question of the propriety of applause comes up. Someone unaccustomed to the ways of the College starts to clap; the others, lest the speaker misunderstand, join in. It seems time to discuss this matter openly; to decide whether or not we shall not always maintain a reverent quiet in our Chapel, trusting to the chairman of the meeting to express our gratitude to the speaker. If we must express our enthusiasm it would be possible of course to follow our usual custom, retiring to the steps of the sophomore transept for that purpose.

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 9 A. M. on Monday.

I.

What May the Forum Mean?

Dr. King has thrown down the gauntlet. Will we take it up? Surely not without a clearer understanding of what this challenge means, than any we have so far formulated. What does this week of prayer signify? Calmer minds perhaps, but are they more searching minds? The thing which Dr. King has brought more than anything else is the moral obligation to think and to think straight. Once we looked upon a college education as a rare opportunity. In the light of the present world situation it has become more than that. It is a stern, relentless, but a joyous, responsibility. As such we must meet it. We dare not, truly *dare* not, continue in our old unthinking ways. Yet with the realization of this fact comes the depressing fact of our own inability. How does one set about to become more fundamental in one's method of thought? we ask ourselves. And many of us have answers. To some, critical reading and interpretation is most helpful, to others discussion or meditation. What is your formula for deepening your own channels of thought? Bring it to Forum on Thursday afternoon. Thus we shall all help each other in the mutual responsibility of constructive thinking.

T. S., '19.

II.

1921 Challenged.

1921—a picture for you! A land of want—a country, once beautiful as our own, laid waste, blackened trees, bare fields, ruined villages, "each little house the tomb of some scattered family's happiness." And where are the families? Somewhere in the waste land are situated bare frame houses, where those who have escaped with their lives, can take refuge. Little children, fatherless, motherless, huddle together in corners of the bare, cold building. The relief workers do all they can to help these young martyrs for civilization, but their assistance is limited, and there are so many little ones.

Can't we help the relief workers? We can at least make clothes for the orphans of Belgium and Northern France. The sewing is very easy—any of us can hem or run seams. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are reserved for upper classmen, but Tuesday is open to us! The other classes have done so much for the little refugees. Can't we do something? Come, 1921! Every Tuesday afternoon from 1.30 to 4.30 at Agora. Let's make the flash of our needles throw beams across the ocean!

H. B. A., '21.

III.

Do You Believe in Signs?

Few people of the 20th century do! When reduced to the exigency of a *Busy* sign by the lure of a final paper or special topic, one might almost wish her college-trained friends a bit more credulous and not so eager to investigate as they often prove. "Excuse me just a minute, but *can* you change two nickels for a dime?" "I don't like to disturb you, but what *do* you get out of that Philosophy assignment?" To the hard-pressed orator or floundering poet, such interludes lend no inspiration. Wellesley College is seldom afflicted with an epidemic of *Busy* signs, therefore why not respect the plague on the rare occasions of its outbreak? Why drive your friend insane or to the Library, just because she doesn't support a watch-dog or an outer office with a secretary attached to ward off untimely intrusions? If your friend were not in, what would you do? Then act on your imagination!

L., '19.

IV.

A Thought for 1919 About the Village.

When I was a freshman a remark made by a junior, who was very evidently not going to sign up for the village, left a deep impression on my mind.

"Being a village senior," she said, "is sort of like going as a missionary. It is sacrificing the fun of being with your friends the last year of college for the sake of helping the freshmen."

When I told that to my village senior, she laughed, and the idea has grown more ludicrous to me every day.

If you think Wellesley is the nicest place on earth to enjoy life to the fullest, if you hope you are learning to pick the important from the unimportant things in the subjects you are studying, if you are sure that Student Government, in its perfected form, is the best way to regulate your life at college and to learn to regulate your life everywhere and believe that this ideal form is attainable provided we work sincerely enough toward it, if you are interested in people and love to be friends with everyone you possibly can, and most of all, if you feel all of this hard enough to want to make other people feel it too—*then you* want to be a Village Senior.

You arrive Saturday or Sunday night, the day before the houses are open to freshmen in the fall. The first week you gather them in, memorize their thirty, forty, or fifty names and later substitute nick-names, pilot them over campus, to South Natick, and the movies, give them advice when they lose their cards of admission, teach them the gray book, urge them to attend all functions on campus, and to go to bed early (doing likewise yourself). During the semester you strike the problem of translating your aim in coming to the village into everything that you do and hope that in some way the freshmen, who are now as surely your friends as the other people up campus, will learn what you tried to learn perhaps a bit more quickly and easily for your being there.

Then come the days between vacation and midyears, with exams threatening, examinations themselves, then grades. After these are over you settle down again for the rest of the year.

Reform often seems useless in a system which has existed so successfully for as long a time as that of village seniors. But consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of a change can never lead to harm. This is a thought for 1919 to think upon during the next few months.

It is the seeming repetition of the same thing in the second semester that has raised the question: Is the village senior necessary or advisable in the village after spring vacation? Or, more definitely stated: Is it better or worse for the college community to let the freshmen govern themselves during the spring term?

I know the first argument that will come up. Someone will say, "It is entirely a matter of the personality of the senior. She can make herself necessary or not." Of course she can, just as any individual in the world can make himself necessary to the people around him—can make them dependent on him, but what of these dependents?

Let us first explain the idea. It is not perfect and many improvements would have to be worked out. But in its embryonic stage it is this. Suppose the junior, described at first, signs up to go to the village until spring and then concentrates her best effort into working out her purpose during those months. At the end of that time she goes back to live on campus, virtually becoming a *visiting* instead of a residing senior, but with the difference that she knows each of the girls and understands the difficulties of the district from having lived with them for two-thirds of the year. She is still decidedly in charge and will take a vital interest in it. In the village the best fitted freshman is appointed as house or district president, who does the mechanical work of the senior, looks after registration slips, appoints proctors, consults with the head of the house, attends House Presidents' Council, and, in general, represents Student Government in her district and is responsible to Student Government for her district. She will work in close union with the senior who will come down at least once a week, perhaps to adjust the error cards or merely to talk over questions which come up continually. This is the system barely outlined.

Now let us consider how it will affect the freshmen. Will it increase or decrease their support as citizens of Wellesley? I cannot see how it can but deepen their belief in and their loyalty to Student Government. They will realize that they, too, are *self-governing*, as well as the upper classmen, since the actual execution of government will be directly in their own hands, instead of in the senior's. It will act as self-discipline, because they are responsible for themselves with no one to oversee their conduct. They will come in immediate contact with the other house presidents in the Council and will have a share and understanding of the importance of their work.

By spring, the senior will have done her work and, so far as possible, instilled into them at least the attitude which she herself maintains toward Student Government and toward Wellesley. It is probable that this is the right attitude. Now it will be for the freshmen to complete the process by consciously and independently expressing this attitude for themselves.

A social advantage lies in enlarging the point of contact between the freshmen and the campus. Knowing the senior as they do, will make them feel freer to come up to the campus houses, as they would not for strangers or chance acquaintances. In this way they would meet other and more of the upper classmen, in some measure eradicating the line between them.

There is still one other aspect of the situation. It is the important matter of deciding who will be sent to the village. The question of signing up presents itself to every junior and her decision is nearly always at least partially affected by her friends. Try as we may there is still a streak of personal interest left in us and the first objection is that raised by the junior who considered it a missionary proposition—that of a sacrifice. Although this may not be the ideal state of affairs, it is a fact to be thought of. How many girls who would have been invaluable in the village have refrained from signing up for this reason? In many cases it has been necessary to ask certain people to go to the village. The long and short of it is that many more and possibly better fitted girls would be anxious to undertake the opportunity and put their best into it, knowing that the time to accomplish results was limited.

Of course, some serious objections can be raised, that of arranging rooms, choosing the freshman presidents of districts, etc., but intelligent effort can doubtless solve even these problems.

It is a wonderfully fine place—the village,—and the enthusiasm of every one who has ever gone there proves how splendid it is, but it may seem better for everybody, if it is left to itself for a while.

M. F. B., '18.

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THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Mar. 7th	Mar. 8th	Mar. 9th

NEWEST SPRING APPAREL

V.

A Plea for Protection.

Is it out of place for a student to criticize an academic proceeding? If so, I hope I will be pardoned for venturing this bit of what I mean to be constructive criticism. I want to make a plea for the protection of the students against the loss of their "blue books" or final papers. As we have no *honor system* here at Wellesley I realize that a student's word cannot be accepted as sufficient proof that her paper was handed in. It seems unjust, however, that the girl who has worked hard and conscientiously, and who passes in her paper at the proper place and time should have her work count for nothing because some one else loses her paper. It may seem a trivial matter to an instructor or to the office when one girl out of sixteen hundred fails to attain a passing grade, or to remove a condition, but to each individual girl it is a discouraging end to all her efforts to be informed that there is no record whatever of her having taken a course. When we settle up our monthly accounts with a business firm we are given a receipt for our payment, a proof against a second rendering of the bill. When a student passes in her examination paper she is settling her academic account, paying her bill for the term's instruction. Why should she not have a receipt for her payment? In case her paper is lost then, she has proof of the fulfillment of *her* obligations at least. If the loss is the result of carelessness on the part of someone else, it seems to me only fair that the student should be given the benefit of the doubt and passed in the course, provided she produces her receipt. If *she* loses the latter she may receive a condition in the course as a result of her own carelessness. Let us suffer for our own sins of omission, but let us have some protection against suffering for the sins of others.

H. L. S., '18.

VI.

Four Proposals for Reconstruction. . . . .

Today we are in a world of war, yet each of us is fervently hoping for that tomorrow when our world shall become one of peace, wherein reconstruction shall be playing the most active part. To us, as college girls, this word, *reconstruction*, should have a more significant meaning for we, without doubt, are destined to carry on active and important work in this period of reconstruction. Thus we should be particularly interested in plans that are being made for national reconstruction and continued peace.

In a recent article entitled *Some Reconstruction Proposals*, published in *The Nation*, January 3, 1918, Mr. Oswald L. Villard sets forth four definite proposals for reconstruction, stated clearly and concisely. The author, while admitting that these proposals are idealistic, maintains, nevertheless, that they are not impractical but essential for the felicity of the world.

The first proposal is for total disarmament of the nations,—the abolition of a standing army, of compulsory military service, and of the manufacture of ammunitions. The second proposal is for the establishment of free trade and the nullification of protective tariffs, which, he claims, will end much enmity between nations. The third proposal, self-determination on the part of all nations that are capable of self-governing, if adopted, would carry us a long way toward the world wide democracy for which we are striving. The final proposition is for an international parliament, which will provide for any dispute which might arise between nations.

It is interesting to note to what extent this plan for reconstruction has, in general, been supported by the nations. President Wilson carried out these ideas in his last address to Congress. Lloyd George touched on them in an address to Parliament, and the Bolsheviki expressed themselves to be, on the whole, in favor of such terms in their peace demands made upon Germany.

Let us then, when the time comes for nations to discuss peace, be not wholly ignorant of the four fundamental factors which seem best adapted for an idealistic peace—disarmament of all nations, free trade between nations, self-determination on the part of the smaller countries and colonies, and an international parliament at which matters of international importance are to be settled.

E. C. S., '21.

VII.

Following up Dr. King.

Those of us who have been following Dr. King's talks are of course immensely interested in everything we can find that is the product of his discerning and far-reaching thought. We have all gained a great deal from hearing his talks, and feel convinced, I am sure, that from this time forth we will face life a little better equipped to meet its problems and temptations. But back of this conviction there is a growing wish in many of us, I know, that we had been able to pursue those lines of thinking a little further as we went along—that we could have had time to develop and assimilate more completely all the new and illuminating ideas which came pouring in upon us so fast. Those of us who attended the evening discussions held at different houses during the

week were helped along this way, but the questions asked were in many cases so heterogeneous and the talk skipped so hastily from one subject to another (this was necessary of course in the very nature of the case) that few gained as much as they had hoped in the way of completer understanding. Nothing can put us back again at the same point as before in our thinking—let us hope—but many would be glad of some means by which they might make Dr. King's ideas more a part of their own thought. These will be glad to know, if they are not already aware of it, that the Library contains books by Dr. King which deal with the same subjects that he touched upon in his sermons, and many others besides of vital interest to us all. His book *The Greatness and Simplicity of the Christian Faith* deals especially with our relations to God and Christ, and contains much about Friendship that should be of value to us. Others that should help us all are *Fundamental Questions, The Seeming Unreality of the Spiritual Life,* and *The Moral and Religious Challenge of Our Times.* The latter treats of much that Dr. King directly discussed during the week with us. There are chapters on Reverence for Personality, and Facing the Facts of Life that are sure to re-enforce our memory of his words with the power of conviction. Let those, then, who really wish to make the most of this new enlightenment which has come to us, have recourse to the Library, and prepare themselves more adequately for the great responsibility which Dr. King has made clear to us.

I. E. C., '20.

VIII.

1921.

What is the matter with you? Have you forgotten that you are in college and are not boarding-school girls any longer? Do you realize that eight-tenths of the girls going to the Saturday night Glee Club concert are freshmen? It seems a little unfair, that we, the most insignificant people in college—for we are, in everyone's eyes except our own—should be the ones to fill the hall, when seniors and juniors are deprived the pleasure by our presence. And it seems not only unfair but unjust for us to presume to criticise the way the whole situation has been handled. It hurts to hear on every side "not only are more freshmen going but they are making more complaints than anyone else." This year when seniors and juniors have given up their Prom and Hop, we freshmen should consider it a great privilege to be given the same opportunity to secure tickets as the upper classmen. What's done is done, however, the tickets are bought and the fuss is made. The only way to make amends is by our behaviour Saturday night. Let's not rush for front seats and consider ourselves the superior force just because of the superior number. Remember we are freshmen.

1921.

WOMEN IN WAR WORK.

Interesting tales come to us of women in war work, women who have proved themselves so valuable that they have been assigned executive positions hitherto held by men.

An interesting case is that of Miss Sue Dorsey, who entered the Navy Department as a civil service stenographer, and is now the first woman to be recommended for an officer's commission in the navy. "If anyone deserves a commission, she does," said Admiral McGowan, paymaster general of the United States Navy, characterizing her as "the most valuable woman in the government."

A. Hayden, known officially as executive clerk of the priorities section, is a certain Anna Hayden, twenty-two years of age, who recently enlisted in the navy. As "second in command" she takes charge of the section in the absence of the head, just as formerly, when working for a construction firm in Washington, she would in the absence of the head of the firm, superintend the construction of buildings.

Case after case appears of women who have "made good" and taken a "man's job." Admiral McGowan says of the 222 women who are now employed in the Bureau of Accounts and Supplies in the navy department in place of the twenty-five so employed before the war, "They're doing yeoman's work and they're yeomen. The war efficiency of the navy department is due, in a big part, to the women employed in it. The women who have men's jobs in my department have shown themselves as efficient as men."

Civil service examinations for positions to which women are now eligible are, mechanical draftsman, assistant in forest pathology, telephone operator, express rate clerk, and assistant examiner in the patent office.

Still more wide-spread and national movements are going on among women war workers. Under the Ordnance Department of the Army, women supervisors will be stationed in every district where women are employed in munition plants. They will maintain for these women proper working and housing conditions and establish canteens with wholesome food at cheap prices.

Then, too, a plan has been originated for intensive training in practical kitchen economy to reach each of the 21,000,000 families in America. In Washington, where the chain of Liberty Kitchens is designed to serve as a model for the entire country, a few church women organized into a cooking class under a domestic science expert from the Department of Agriculture. Then each woman is asked to return to her church organization and community and teach war economy cooking, and wherever possible to persuade all the women in her class to form other classes, thus forming an endless chain of classes.

Under the Educational Propaganda Department of the Council of National Defense, women speakers are being organized in each state to bring the message of war necessity before large meetings and to follow them up with effective campaigns in the smaller communities. Up to January 15, twenty-five states had reported the existence of Speakers' Bureaus and others planned such organizations.

Whether wage-earners or women of leisure, we see women war workers all over the country, responding to the call of war necessity and economy and spreading the call through every community.

E. S., '19.

THE OLD KIT BAG.

Editor's Note:—This column is to consist of letters received from abroad. Help the editor by sending in any parts of your letters which you consider interesting enough to print. Contributions should be addressed to the Editor of the Old Kit Bag, and sent to the News Office, Chapel Basement, or handed to one of the News editors.

The following are extracts from letters of two Y. M. C. A. Secretaries in service:

Excelsior Hotel, Nancy.

Nov. 29, 1917.

From America's farthest front we have come right into the French lines looking for stoves, tables, benches, lights and other comforts for our boys. It has been a long ride on the trucks and a busy day of shopping—but strange—tonight, instead of slopping through the mud and rolling up in damp blankets, although much nearer civilization's border I shall sleep in an honest to goodness bed with white sheets and a pillow; my! but where have I heard that word "pillow" before. And there is actually heat here! God's own coal! It makes the straw and the blankets look a long way off! Yet scarce 24 hours and I will be at home on the ground again. Such is our life, and I wouldn't be anywhere but out here in the mud for anything I know of. * * * Now I know why the bed-ridden wounded and the furloughed long for the trenches. It's a madness one catches.

At present my work is at headquarters of the 2nd Division following a sick leave due to camp infection and a transfer from the base. In a day or so I expect to begin pioneering the new places, opening points which have never been in operation before, and then installing a successor and moving on to the next lonely, sodden little village, setting up my plant, starting something for the boys and then—on again. It's life and pioneering is my game.

I am writing this from the little dugout which has been my home for several days, and probably will be for many more. The dugout is six by three feet and three feet high, so that when I stretch out full length my head and toes touch each end of my abode. I can't stand up in it, as you may guess, but must always assume a sitting posture. Although the ordinary dugout is simply a hole in the ground with some sort of covering over the top, this one is different and far better, as it was built for my predecessor, who has gone to the hospital with rheumatic fever and dysentery, as I shall remark later.

Well, at last, I am up in the thick of things and it seems good, for I feel more as though I were "doing my bit" when I am exposed to the same conditions as many of the men. Suez was too comfortable, and while there were fine opportunities there, it was not soldiering because the hardships were nihil. Here we are "one of the men," so to speak—under the same hardships and dangers, if you can call them that.

I made the first stage of my journey to Kantara with another secretary who is in charge of the base hut there. As the "Palestine Limited" (this palatial train being more like one of our freight trains from Podunk to Thingamy, making an average of some ten or twelve miles per hour) did not leave until six in the evening, it was necessary to spend most of the day in Kantara. But this was easily done with the help of a couple of good books in my haversack and a couple of good meals in my "tummy."

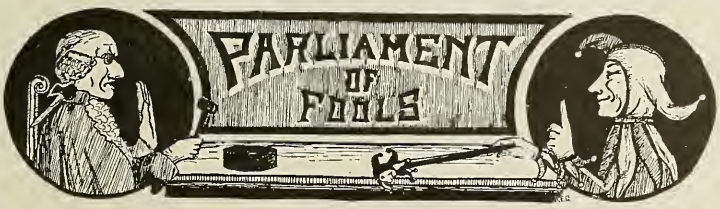
Going across to the station at six, I found the truck for officers completely packed, so I took the next best thing—the truck for officers' luggage. This was full of kit bags, blankets and crates of eatables, including a case of young pullets, who awakened us very early next morning with their cackling, but who were too much shaken up to deposit any eggs for our breakfast. As the aforementioned articles were very comfortable to ride on and there was lots of room, it was not so bad. There were several Tommies and some Jacks in the truck, most of whom were officers' servants in charge of their particular patron's luggage, and it was not long before the ice was broken and we had a congenial little group.

COLLEGE NOTES.

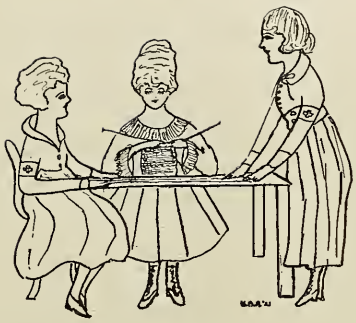
(This column is confined to personal items concerning students, faculty, and others on our campus or closely associated with the college. Please send notes of interest to the Editor at the News Office, Chapel basement, or drop in the contribution box on the News bulletin before 9.00 A. M. Monday.)

The engagement of Adelaide Stickney, '18, to Hosmer Ayer Johnson, of Chicago, Ill., is announced.

Members of the elective classes in mathematics spent a pleasant evening Tuesday, Feb. 12, in the science room of the library, making the acquaintance of our rare and curious old mathematical books. A surprising number of these books were on exhibit ranging from sixteenth and seventeenth century vellum and leather bound editions of the Greek mathematicians to David Eugene Smith's *Rara Arithmetica*, a de luxe edition, belonging to the Plimpton Collection. It is hoped that some account of the most valuable of these books may appear soon in the News.



Up at campus, down in vill,
Their sweet tooth they needs must fill.
As they eat their sugar treat,
Think they of the babes they cheat?



In their rooms, and everywhere,
Wool and needles will be there.
As the Red Cross gauze they feel,
Think they of the wounds they heal?

FROM THE VALENTINE PARTY.

RARE!

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
That's far too trite, Bill Shakespeare wrote it first.
My pearl, or diamond, ruby, or my dove
For love of whom my very heart will burst?
Ah, no! you are too priceless to my soul,
I'll call thee now my precious lump of coal!

TO A MATH. MAJOR.

If you would multiply my joys,
And add your life to mine,
'Twould subtract every care from me,
So give me but a sine.
But if you will not make two one
And at a tangent fly,
I'll go and sit upon a log,
And just eat humble pi.

M. B., '19.

SPRING HAS COME.

Some tell the spring by haze of green
Upon the hills,
Some tell it in the golden flash
Of daffodils.
For me, I count her joyous coming
By none of that,
I hail, above a furry coat, her earliest message—
A new straw hat!

M. B., '19.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF COLLEGE LIFE.

I get up late each morning
And sheets.
hurry my
down to smooth
for I scoot
eats Back
And when I've finished breakfast

At eight-fifteen, quite promptly
Down place.
the the
hill to leave
I time
race In
And slide into the chapel

All morning then, I rush about,
I trip go.
down I
to for it
do back
Zoo, So
And find I've left my dogfish home

When evening comes I am a wreck
I instead.
fling sleep
myself to
like go
dead But
Upon the couch, and hope to die

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PRESIDENT KING'S DISCUSSION WEEK.

During the first week of a new semester it has been Wellesley's good fortune to come into daily personal contact with a great leader and friend of students, one not numbered with her own faculty. President King's influence was felt in his coming and going among us, and in his friendly, sympathetic reception of the questions put to him, as well as in the Chapel services, around which centered the chief interest of his visit.

It is impossible to give in brief form any adequate idea of the content of President King's addresses, nor is it possible for a resumé to present effectively the ideas of such a speaker, because it must be without his phraseology and delivery. The following paragraphs, however, may serve to recall a few of the salient points made by President King.

I.

President King opened his Discussion Week on Monday afternoon with the subject, *Reverence for Personality.* Man's helpless infancy and his fundamental dependence upon personal relationships throughout his whole life, indicate that personality is the basic element of human society. A man's only real possession is his character; that is his potential gift to mankind, and therefore he should seek its highest development. This entails the reverence of the individual for the God-given possibilities within himself, avoiding self-depreciation on the one extreme, and vainglory on the other, but maintaining, instead, a steady self-respect.

The inviolability of the human soul demands that a man revere the individuality of other persons as he does his own. No intimacy should go so far as to disregard even the slightest rights of others, for intrusion, officiousness, and domination destroy any possibility of real friendship. In family relationships, a consciousness of the worth of every human being should promote delicacy and mutual consideration. The wise father is the one who teaches his child to choose for itself, no matter what it may cost him; that is God's way with us. One of the most beautiful pictures we have of Jesus is suggested by the words "Behold, I stand at the door and knock!" Even He would not force an unwilling entrance to the inner sanctity of any human heart.

II.

In the second service of the week, President King dealt with the prevalent query, *Has God Forgotten the World?* He showed that the present situation is due not to any lack in God, but rather to men's failure to comprehend and fulfill the laws of the sphere in which they dwell. The attainment of a moral world involves the recognition of moral laws, and these must be obeyed by nations as well as by individuals. No one who sees the terrible results of self-seeking in this War, can think that any form of selfishness is negligible.

The overwhelming spectacle of death and suffering in the present strife, has shaken the faith of many. The question of numbers, however, does not really modify the world-old problem of death, since the experience itself, is manifestly unchanged. The suffering of today which is so predominantly sacrificial, is its own justification; for to what end should a man live, if there be not a greater end for which to die? Even in face of the present horror, we can feel outside of ourselves a force at work for righteousness, and this force we may believe to be God.

III.

On Wednesday afternoon President King pointed out some of the great immovable facts of life which must be faced in the upbuilding of character. The physical nature of an individual should be subject to his mind, that is, not suppressed, but controlled for the highest form of self-expression. Convictions and ideals are necessary to growth; no period of inspiration is worthwhile unless it touches life and makes for high decision. For the fulfillment of his ideals man has been given the faithful gift of will, which when used aright, becomes ever steadier with development. The subject of character-formation must be viewed objectively by the individual, as well as subjectively, on account of the force of personal magnetism; for, although a man cannot check his personal influence, he may choose to a certain extent what kind he will exert.

From the above facts we assume the following: that the supreme interests in life are those of character, which springs not out of vacuity, but grows from conviction, ideals, and hopes; that therefore, the great quest is that after convictions and ideals; and that these cannot be attained mechanically or passively, but demand a generous amount of time and fearless, thorough-going thought on the part of the individual.

IV.

On Thursday, President King set forth the *Supreme Claims of Christianity upon the Thoughtful.* The thinking man is the one who wrestles with ideas until he percelves their true proportions. Christianity stands four-square to facts, and calls men to the full joy of living, because it is based upon the greatest conviction there is,—the love of God for man. As we have seen, life is to be measured by great convictions. Man's relation to God is the single relationship which gives reality to all the others.

Of all the facts of life personalities are the most significant, and of these the historic Jesus compels our chief attention, for his characteristics may be transferred one by one to man's conception of God. Jesus' life furnishes the conditions for ideal living through friendship and work, in that it offers the high hope of endless growth through deepening acquaintance with God.

V.

The Grounds of Hope in the Changing World Order was the theme of President King's last afternoon address. The struggle of which we find ourselves a part, is the result of the modern German philosophy of the state and of the destructive use of scientific forces. War now is therefore necessary to the preservation of decent and Christian civilization; "it is the savagery of civilization on the march to save civilization from savagery." The present brutality must, however, mean a corresponding advance in the future, for it is unthinkable that such measureless sacrifice should be poured out in vain. Supernational control of necessities and cooperative militarism among the Allies have forced upon the nations a gigantic experiment in internationalism which may be the basis of world democracy when peace is declared. One ground of hope is the heroism of the common people, whose faith and valor remain unshaken in the storms of death. The doctrines of the Church may be disturbed, but the Christianity of Christ has come through this War unscathed. Only those who will live out its principles, may become citizens fit to lay the foundation of a new civilization.

President King closed his address with the following challenge:

"You stand in the midst of stirring and fateful days,—days great in possibilities for both good and evil, days that may vitally affect your own personal interests and may even cost life, and yet days which forbid you to think simply of yourselves.

"In days like these you will need every resource that your college life has opened to you:—willingness to face the facts, clearness of vision, discernment of the laws of life and obedience to them, depth of conviction, upgirding ideals and hopes, steady dedication to God's purposes for humanity.

"For you come into a world order, plastic to men's moulding as never before and in which tremendous forces are at work:—threatening hostile forces which you must help to check and conquer; battling ambiguous forces which you must help to harness to great constructive and humane ends; positively helpful forces in which you may rejoice, and which you must help to make more powerful and controlling.

"I would not disguise from you, if I could, the critical significance and terrible cost of the years just ahead. And yet I believe you may face them with mighty hope in your hearts. For you will belong to a generation which will be challenged—as no preceding generation has ever been—to think in world terms, to feel with all humanity, and to cherish world purposes. It will be no time for

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intellectual slovenliness, no time for smallness and pettiness of spirit, no time for narrow selfishness, no time for littleness of faith. The very greatness of the demands upon it ought to insure that your generation will have more men and women of largeness of life than any other age has seen. May you—every one—be in their ranks!

"Keep, then, the open, honest mind. Keep the tolerant, loving spirit. Cherish freedom in all its wide range, and be willing to pay its price. Keep clear the issues of this world war in their largeness and significance. Believe and hope in the great on-going purposes of God for a new world. Work intelligently and unselfishly with God for the accomplishment of those world purposes. So shall you be sure of that great new civilization which is to be, that 'they shall bring the glory and the honor of the nations—all the nations—into it.'"

E. L., '19.

MORNING CHAPEL.

President King's farewell address was given on Sunday morning, February 17, on the subject, *Christianity as a Challenge of the Present World Situation.* At the close of the regular service President King administered Communion.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU IN 1918.

Since February, 1917, nearly one hundred and fifty colleges, technical schools and universities organized as the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau have been giving special aid to the country in its greatest crisis. Brought into existence almost at the direct request of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, the Bureau has been warmly received and greatly used by Government Departments. About four thousand men of specialized training have been placed at important war work on the request of Government Officers for men having a variety of training and experience. In a number of cases the Bureau served when other sources had failed. The method used was to have an adjutant and committee appointed at each educational institution which would organize as a co-operative unit of the Bureau. Through questionnaires and otherwise, the adjutants kept on file accurate and adequate information of students and alumni so that the calls from the Washington Office of the Bureau could be answered, by sending names of men who were fit and who could serve the Government. Success has been brought by the adjutants. Those institutions which have helped most, and in turn have been strengthened most, have their adjutants to thank. The extensive work of the Washington Office was made possible, by devoted young volunteers from a dozen colleges, who gave their time and expenses while carrying the Bureau into Government Departments. After a while, city committees of college men were organized, because of the large number of desirable and available men in the cities.

If there were space it would be interesting to describe in detail some of our adventures; the strenuous days of the draft; how in response to a hurry call on Friday, we had men on the dock on Monday, ready to sail; how, when a call was cancelled,—imperatively and urgently made the day before,—we had to be sorry that a dozen men were on the cars and could not be stopped, so prompt had been the response of our adjutants.

The past is encouraging but the future is larger and broader. Calls from the Government,—very important ones,—continue to come in and this primary work will go on. Industrial and commercial establishments are calling for help and their necessities are hardly secondary to those of the Government. Colleges and universities want more and more specialized information about Government departments and their activities. College presidents and other officers ask us to attend to small tasks in Washington.

A month ago several persons said, "how about helping the boys get back into business when they come home?" "Why does not the Bureau undertake this?" Arrangements have been made with the American University Union of Europe to do this great task jointly. The Union offices in Europe will be those of the Bureau and the Bureau offices here will be those of the Union. The Union will register men who are about to come home, as much in advance as possible, and will send their qualifications, and desires for the future, to the Bureau here, which will try to have a place for them when they arrive. The Bureau will be ready to steer those who have been severely injured and may have to adopt new activities. The men will come back to a different country from the one they left, and it will be the work of the Bureau to make them acquainted with the new conditions and help them to get a good and prompt start at rebuilding.

Some time ago it was suggested by prominent college men that the Bureau should look forward to a permanent existence as the coordinating organization for all college employment bureaus. This may be expected, but can be given only a passing thought at present.

For all this activity a larger organization has been planned. The Executive Committee has been increased to give a broader representation and future support.

Miss Louise Sheppard of Vassar comes to the Washington Office to organize an adequate response to the demand for college women which is increasing in extent and importance.

A division of Information will supply special information which may be asked for by college officers. It will mail a weekly letter which will put college officers everywhere in close and immediate contact with whatever development has occurred which would seem of importance in the planning of college activities during and after the war.

A larger Division of Service Calls will keep a close relation with the personnel needs of Government Departments, and of private business serving the Government, and transmit them to the adjutant.

A Division of Records and Organization will serve the adjutants in the colleges and cities so as to make their work more effective. It will also plan to follow up all recommendations, recording, and reporting to the adjutant, acceptances and rejections.

The two latter divisions will jointly handle the cases of returning collegiate soldiers, and attend to other business, from the American University Union in Europe. To assist this work plans are under way to have a New York Office of call for the convenience of the men when they land.

Money is necessary and there is no hesitancy in asking for it. The work is for the Government, for the colleges and for college men. The men who have offered themselves for their country have a right to expect help in making up for the time lost, by getting re-established in industry at the earliest possible moment. The budget of the Bureau, in addition to a large amount of volunteer help, is $2,000 per month.

Any college, university or technical school may become a member of the Bureau by paying $50, $150, or $250, each institution deciding for itself which of the three amounts is proper. The money may be paid directly by the institution or by some of its friends, but can be received only with the consent of its president.

In addition to the membership fee, trustees, groups of alumni, or individual alumni, are asked to undertake the raising of funds somewhat proportionate in size to their alumni population and wealth. Several alumni groups of large univer-

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sities have underwritten funds of $2,500 each, and groups from a number of smaller ones will each supply funds down to $250.

The Bureau invites all college men to call at the Washington Office, which is now in the Munsey Building. It is not an employment bureau, however, and places applicants only on the recommendation of adjutants. Nevertheless, it is glad to give suggestions and information which may be of interest to college men and women.

The Bureau needs a certain amount of volunteer help of a very high class. It cannot possibly pay any of its workers adequately, but the work is wonderfully interesting and gives most valuable experience.

WILLIAM MCCLELLAN, *Director.*

FROM DIXIE.

In regard to the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute in Mississippi it has been said "there is no school that has better emulated the best there is in Tuskegee Institute, and there is no graduate of Tuskegee that has followed more faithfully and effectively in Booker T. Washington's footsteps than William H. Holtzclaw, the Principal and Founder" of that school. From a school distinctly founded on the principle of service came the quartet which rendered for an appreciative audience songs that are the most truly native American music. The humorous quaintness of the words as well as the richness of the melodious voices evoked requests for other selections, as *Dixie, Old Black Joe, My Old Kentucky Home.* The program, which included some readings by two of the singers, follows: :

1. Now Let Me Fly.
2. Swing Low, Sweet Chariot.
3. Live Humble.
4. Dialect Reading, *In the Morning.*
5. Hallelu' to the Lamb.
6. King Jesus is Listening.
7. Lord, O Hear Me Pray.
8. Little David.
9. Reading, *When the Colored Soldiers 'Listed.*
10. My Soul is a Witness.
11. Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray.
12. Short Address by Mr. Holtzclaw.
13. Reading, *Little Brown Baby.*
14. I've Lost My Appetite for Chicken.
15. Heaven.
16. America (all standing).

AN INVITATION FROM WHEATON.

The Second Intercollegiate Conference on vocational opportunities for college women will be held at Norton, Mass., under the auspices of the Bureau of Vocational Opportunities of Wheaton College, on March 7 and 8, 1918. Wellesley is invited to send two delegates to this year's conference. It is hoped by having more colleges represented to make this conference of even greater value than the one last year. The preliminary program follows:

Thursday, March 7, 1918. 2.30 P. M. Dr. Samuel V. Cole, President, Wheaton College, *Address of Welcome;* Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, *Relation of Vocational Guidance to a College of Liberal Arts.* 4.30 P. M. Informal Tea, Metcalf Hall. 7. P. M. Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Chief, Children's Department, U. S. Department of Labor, *Women in Government Service;* Mrs. Eva vom Baur Hansl, Journalist, League of Business Opportunities for Women, *Opportunities in Journalism.*

Friday, March 8, 1918. 9.30 A. M. Closed Meeting of Delegates. 10.30 A. M. Informal Discussion, *How the Placement Work is Managed in Colleges.* 2.00 P. M. Miss Emilie J. Hutchinson, Manager, Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, New York, *The Newer Demands for College Women.* The speaker will be announced later, *Opportunities in the Financial World.* 4.30 P. M. Informal Tea, Metcalf Hall. 7.00 P. M. Miss Caroline B Dow, Dean, Y. W. C. A. National Training School, New York, *Opportunities for Training School Graduates and Y. W. C. A. War Work.* The speaker will be announced later, *Women in Business.* An informal discussion will follow each address.

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AMERICAN FOLK MUSIC.

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

music in general is an important branch of American music, though its American elements cannot be definitely separated from its African elements. The negro spiritual songs express the deeply religious, rather superstitious, spirit of the negro. They have influenced such composers as Coleridge, Taylor, Chadwick and Dvorak. The cowboys are responsible for no really original music, their songs being for the most part set to other people's melodies. They have originated only cattle-calls, and lullabys to keep the herds still at night. Among the Kentucky mountaineers may be found ballads from the English as old as the time of Queen Elizabeth, but little or no original music.

Attention has only lately been directed to Indian music, which is peculiar to America. Among the Indians, music serves primarily the purpose of worship, being used only to a limited degree in social life.

Indian songs are fashioned differently from ours. The Indian refrains from singing until he has arrived at a wild pitch of excitement. Then he begins with a loud, high yell, at the climax of his song. Not having a good voice, for few Indians have, he is forced to start leaping down the scale, generally by intervals of a fourth, sometimes of a third, ending his performance with a species of sob on the lowest note.

Professor Skilton sang several Indian songs, accompanying himself on an East Indian cracker box, his tom-tom having been delayed in the mails. The Cheyenne War Song was particularly stimulating. The Deer Dance of the Roque River Indians was also interesting in that the voice sings in 2-4 time while the drum is beaten in 3-4 time.

In summarizing, Professor Skilton pointed out that no very great music can be developed from what little folk-music we have because it is heterogeneous, scattered, limited in quality, and does not express the life of America as a whole.

Professor Skilton illustrated many of his points at the piano, playing such artistic compositions as have been developed from the themes of American folk-songs.

RECITAL BY PROFESSOR SKILTON.

Under the auspices of the Department of Music members of the college enjoyed an organ recital on Tuesday, February 19, by the visiting Professor from the University of Kansas. Mr. Skilton's interesting program was as follows:

PROGRAM.

Concert Fantasia — *Arthur Bird*

Four Choral Preludes — *J. S. Bach*
- Vom Himmel kam der Engelschaar
- Herzlich thut mich Verlangen
- Herr Gott nun schleuss den Himmel auf
- In Dir ist Freude

Scherzo from Fourth Organ Symphony — *Widor*

Legend of the Organ Builder — *Skilton*

(After the poem by Julia C. R. Dorr)

"An organ that magically played itself at the weddings of true lovers, remained silent at the marriage of its builder. He, not understanding that his vanity was the cause, accused his bride, and angrily left her. Years later, returning repentant, he found her dead. As he walked beside her bier down the aisle, the organ played a strain of unearthly sweetness. Knowing himself forgiven he fell dead. The organ softly sank to silence, and silence kept forevermore."

Sonata in D minor — *Skilton*
- *Allegro*
- *Adagio alla Palestrina*
- *Allegretto*
- *Finale*

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Alumnæ Department

(The Editors are earnestly striving to make this department of value by reporting events of interest to Wellesley Alumnæ as promptly and as completely as is possible. The Alumnæ are urged to co-operate by sending notices to the Alumnæ General Secretary, Miss Mary B. Jenkins, or directly to the WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS.)

ENGAGEMENTS.

'15. Sara Cummings to Robert Lane, Westfield, Mass.

'16. Margaret Schenck to Thomas Ware Maires, U. S. N. R., Princeton, '11, New York Law School, '13.

MARRIAGES.

'10. Gaskill-Coffin. On April 18, 1917, at Moorestown, N. J., Frances Sarah Coffin to Judge Joseph H. Gaskill. Address: Fairgarden, Moorestown, N. J.

'13. Wellington-Van Valkenburgh. On February 2, at Hackensack, N. J., Alice Van Valkenburgh to Marshall Symmes Wellington. Address: Nutley, N. J.

'14. Fawcett-Chambers. On June 16, 1917, at Philadelphia, Pa., Mary Wales Chambers to John W. Fawcett, of Oil City, Pa. Address: 105 East Main St., Moorestown, N. J.

'14. Hammon-Pierce. On January 10, at New Orleans, La., Franc Pierce ('10-'11) to Lieutenant Wendell Cooper Hammon, Leland Stanford.

'17. Kirkham-deLisle. On February 16, at Greenwich, Conn., Alice deLisle to Philip Kirkham, U. S. Medical Corps.

BIRTHS.

'04. On January 15, a third daughter to Mrs. Oran W. Ott (Annie V. Luff).

'08. On December 30, 1917, at Owensboro, Ky., a daughter, Nell Starling, to Mrs. Hamilton Alexander (Elizabeth Woodson).

'08. On January 4, at New York City, a daughter, Gertrude Elizabeth, to Mrs. Charles Craig Mook (Ruth Weir Raeder).

'09. On January 2, a son, John Vingens, to Mrs. Victor Schoepperle (Edith Payne).

'10. On December 12, 1917, at Cleveland, Ohio, a son, John French, Jr., to Mrs. John French Wilson (Nan Brinton).

'15. On February 12, at Orange, N. J., a daughter, Leora Chapelle, to Mrs. Merwyn L. Aultman (Leora C. Mitchell).

DEATHS.

'79. On February 7, in Brunswick, Me., Professor Henry Johnson of Bowdoin College, husband of Frances M. Robinson, '79, and father of Helen *Johnson* Chase, '07-'11, and of Annie Louise Johnson, '09-'10, '11-'12.

'80. On August 4, 1917, in Tropico, Cal., Raymond Barker, son of Abbie *Morse* Barker.

'89. On December 28, at Camp Ben Brook, Fort Worth, Texas, Lieut. Stuart Ross Cuthbert, nephew of Gertrude Nye, '85-'90.

'17. On February 11, in Medford, Mass., Ralph E. McMillin, the brother of Helen F. McMillin.

The Class of '79 has received with sadness the message from India that the beautiful life of a dearly loved classmate,—Gertrude Chandler Wyckoff,—has ended. To most of the Class the earliest recollection of their College days is of the fine, strong, joyous girl, whose leadership they delighted to follow, both in the byways of merriment and in the path of scholarship and service. She illustrated to them the strength and beauty of a life gladly given to the service of Christ in the foreign field, and the thirty-seven brave, bright years spent in India have filled up the full measure of her devotion. Her name the Class now enrolls with tender affection among those held in sacred remembrance,—Mollie Bingham, Evelyn Hall, Annie Montague, Gertrude Chandler Wyckoff; lovely and pleasant in their lives, they have passed through Glory's morning gate and entered the Land of the Fulness of Joy.

For the Class of '79,

LOUISE M. NORTH, *Secretary.*

ALICE MAYNARD

Announces

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THE WELLESLEY RELIEF UNIT.

The plans for the Unit have developed rapidly within the past week. As the NEWS has already reported, the Unit has been definitely enrolled under the Red Cross; and the indications are that the members will be assigned to work among the repatriates—600 of whom are returning daily to France. No work could present a greater challenge to the resourcefulness of college women.

The date of sailing cannot of course, be set definitely, but the Red Cross is eager to make it as early as possible; and it is expected that the Unit will report itself prepared to go early in April.

The personnel of the Unit will be published as soon as possible. At present it is incomplete because of the importance of securing on it a proper "balance"; i. e., a group of workers best meeting the needs as understood from the latest information from France.

Mrs. Dora Emerson Wheeler, '92, and Miss Helen M. Kelsey, '95, have been made members of the War Service Committee and Miss Kelsey has been given charge of the correspondence with applicants.

NEWS FROM OTHER COLLEGES.

VASSAR.

On Tuesday evening, February 12, Main Hall caught fire. The conflagration started in the servants' quarters and burnt part of the kitchen but was put out before much damage was done to the dining room or the rest of the building. The loss is valued at about $30,000. Owing to the damage done, meals in Main Hall are served in relays, and the servants are for the time being housed in the gymnasium.

SMITH.

A course in cookery and food essentials will be given and will enable those who successfully complete it to do summer work under the Food Administration. There will be two lectures a week and two hours of laboratory a month. In June this study will be followed by a short period of intensive work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The course is open to juniors and seniors who have had one year of chemistry.

The Smith Unit has been taken over by the American Red Cross, because in the future only government supplies will be transported.

HOLLIS STREET THEATRE.

At the Hollis Street Theatre, George Arliss and his supporting company will begin an engagement Monday, February 18, in the new play, *Hamilton,* which has won great favor this season in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. The drama is by Mrs. Mary P. Hamlin and Mr. Arliss himself, and it is declared by the majority of critics to be superior, in dramatic interest and in characterization to *Disraeli,* which has stood up to the present time as Mr. Arliss' most successful vehicle.

The play deals with the earlier career of Alexander Hamilton and his struggles in support of the first administration, but is by no means, dry history. The romantic interest of the present play centers upon his intrigue with the beautiful Mrs. Reynolds, who attempted, at the instigation of Hamilton's political enemies, to lure him to social destruction. This episode, as well as all other episodes and characters in the play, is historically accurate. The scenes of the play are laid in Hamilton's home and in the Old Exchange Coffee House in Philadelphia, in the year 1791, and among the notable personages introduced are Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, General Schuyler, Count Talleyrand, William Giles, Betsy Hamilton and her sister, the out-spoken Angelica Church.

Mr. Arliss appears under the direction of Klaw and Erlanger and George C. Tyler and is surrounded by a company including Miss Jeanne Eagles, Mrs. Arliss, Marion Barney, Katherine Hayden, Hardee Kirkland, Carl Anthony, George Woodward, John Ravold, James O. Barrows, Guy Favieres, Wilson Day and Dudley Digges.—Adv.

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 21. 4.30 P. M. At the Barn. Student Government Forum.
8 P. M. At the Chapel. Organ Recital, by Mr. Wilson T Moog, of Smith College.
Friday, February 22. Holiday.
7.30 P. M. At the Town Hall. Glee Club Concert.
Saturday, February 23. 7.30 P. M. At the Town Hall. Glee Club Concert.
Sunday, February 24. Houghton Memorial Chapel.
11 A. M. Dr. Chas. A. Dinsmore of Waterbury, Conn.
7 P. M. Vespers.
Monday, February 25. 7.30 P. M. At the Barn. Second lecture on *Food and the War.*
Wednesday, February 27. Christian Association Meetings. 7.15 P. M. in Billings Hall. Speaker, Miss Mary Taylor Blauvelt. Topic, *Ultimate Ideals.*
Thursday, February 28. 8. P. M. At the Chapel. Organ Recital, by Mr. Malcolm Lang, of Kings Chapel, Boston.

CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSION.

The following students have been selected for work on the first squad (June 17 to July 17) of the Wellesley College War Farm:

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Greene, Dorothy, '18.
Matthews, Mona, '18.
Wharton, Alice, '18.

FARM HANDS.

Addoms, Ruth, '18.
Bassett, Isabel, '18.
Blake, Helen, '18.
Dickson, Christine, '20.
Grinnan, Frances, '19.
Hughes, Catherine, '20.
Lange, Agnes, '18.
Ludington, Maude, '21.
Montgomery, Ellen, '18.
Sachs, Eugenie, '19.
Snyder, Olga, '20.
Whitmarsh, Bess, '18.

Any student who applied for the first squad as housekeeper or farm hand, and whose name does not appear on the above list will be considered for the second or third squads if she so desires. This desire should be expressed in writing to Miss Mabel A. Stone not later than March 2.

MARGARET C. FERGUSON,
Foreman of the Wellesley College War Farm.

A CALL FOR HELP.

The undersigned has been asked to discuss at a meeting of mathematics teachers the question *Why Students Fail in Mathematics.* It would be a great advantage if the question might be treated from the standpoint not of the teacher only, but of the student as well. Any offer of thought or fact will be welcome from those who know what a hard struggle with the subject means in their own experience or through their friends. No names will be quoted, and it is hoped that many very frank and honest replies to this call for help may be received soon from undergraduates, alumnæ, former students, teachers in preparatory schools—all who can give the assistance desired. The number of replies received may make the personal acknowledgment of all impossible, but the NEWS will bear a message of gratitude.

HELEN A. MERRILL.

TREE DAY COSTUMES.

Will everyone having any costumes or properties belonging to the Tree Day room, such as the May Day costumes used last spring, etc., please return them as soon as possible to Ruth J. Hastings, Stone Hall? This will make possible the utilization of the old material and place the costumes where the members of the college may obtain them when needed.

DOROTHY LONG STERN.

GERMAN WAR PRACTICE

Destruction of the Library of the University of Louvain

From an article in the London Times of November 4, 1915, by M. E. Durham, quoting Professor Leon Van der Essen, who had recently seen the librarian, Professor Delannoy, who went to the spot August 27, 1914, to see whether anything could be saved:

"The Germans did not penetrate the building, but contented themselves with smashing the main window looking on the Vieux Marché. Through that window they introduced some inflammable liquid and fired a few shots, causing an immediate explosion.
"On the night of Tuesday, the 25th, a father of the Josephite College, which is located a few yards from the spot where the Germans smashed the main window, called the attention of the commanding officer to the fact that the building he was going to destroy was the University Library. The officer replied, textually, 'Es ist Befehl!' [It is the order.] It was then 11 p. m. These are the facts."

That our own Universities and Libraries have not suffered the fate of *Louvain* is due to the unbroken line of our Allies. To secure to all peoples, great and small, self-government and the peaceful use of learning, the United States is at war.

SCHOLARS may help by saving now to buy Liberty Bonds for themselves and counselling others to do so.

Liberty Loan Committee of New England
Liberty Building, Boston

APROPOS?

"Sir, I have great doubts
About this world, doubts if we have the right
To sit down here for this betrothal feast
And gorge ourselves with plenty, when we know
That for the scraps and crumbs which we let fall
And never miss, children would kiss our hands
And women weep in gratitude."
—Alfred Noyes: *Sherwood,* Act 1, Scene 1.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Music Department wishes to acknowledge gratefully the receipt of a check for twenty-five dollars from Miss Jessie Buchanan, to be spent in the purchase of musical works for the library. Miss Buchanan was a special student at the college during the years 1903-1907, and is now instructor in music at the State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida. This is the third annual gift of a similar amount which she has made to the department and which has added needed material to its library.

SUFFRAGE ATTAINMENTS.

WOMAN FOR BRITISH CABINET.

A woman cabinet minister for England is one of the possibilities of the near future. Wide support has been given to the proposal that a woman should occupy the office of Minister of Health, which is to be added to the British cabinet immediately after the war. The Minister of Health will need to be inspector, guardian, counsellor, expert on food values, doctor, nurse, cook and sanitary expert. All these are specifically within women's experience. Truly the vote has opened new opportunities for women's service in England.

WAR SERVICE UNITY.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has organized a War Service Committee that will begin at the beginning by looking after gardening, food production and then its conservation. Welfare work and every form of patriotic service so ably rendered by the suffrage leagues in the past year throughout Massachusetts will be coordinated that there may be no waste effort. Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman of Boston is chairman of the War Service Committee.

PRESS BOARD,
Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.